Mr Megly

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PERSONS *sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.*

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, *and printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,

Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.

They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.

May 31, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.

ALSO,

A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.

Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent, for the Bridgeport Glass Company*

August 6th, 1812.

FASHIONABLE SADDLERY, *HARNESS & TRUNK* Manufactory.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced business next door to Mr. Cromwell's Ware-House, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela river; where, having selected a nice assortment of materials, carefully chosen at the best markets, he will be well supplied with Ladies and Gentlemens' Elastic Saddles; Bridles, Saddle-bags, Whips and Spurs; Officers Saddles and Bridles of every description, with Military Equipments, Veliesses, Leather Traveling Trunks, Portmanteaus, Fancy, Dressing and Common Trunks, Coach, Gig, Chair and Waggon Harness, with every other article in his line.

* TAIT flatters himself, that, from a long experience, as principal workman in the first houses in Dublin, London and Philadelphia, to be able to give satisfaction to those that may favour him with orders, to whom every attention will be paid.—Horses carefully fitted, and orders executed with dispatch.

N. B. A few good workmen will meet with liberal encouragement.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having taken into partnership Mr. *James Walton*, an experienced workman, their business will in future be conducted under the firm of *Foster, Murray & Co.*

WM. B. FOSTER.
M. M. MURRAY.

Foster, Murray & Co.

Having their Tilt Hammer now in compleate operation, are prepared to execute orders for all kinds of iron work in the neatest manner.

They wish to employ two or three good scythe, sickle and auger makers, who may depend on constant employment and very advantageous terms.

Apprentices Wanted.

Boys from the country, of from 14 to 18 years of age, will be preferred. Enquire at the factory on Grant's Hill

July 1, 1813. tf

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20 *Dollars Reward.*

Deserted from the Guard-House at Fort Fayette last night, a notorious villain, named

JOHN MULLEN.

Born in Bucks county, Penn. 35 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, brown bair, by occupation a Waggon-maker; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and fatigue frock, buck-skin pair of pantaloons, and took with him a cotton pair. It is supposed he descended the Ohio.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any peason who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

RALPH MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Reg. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Rect'g. District.*
Fort Fayette, July 12.

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10 *Dollars Reward*

DESERTED from the Barracks at Fort Fayette, on the night of the 8th inst. WILLIAM HOWARD, 15 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, rather inclining to yellow, born in Penn. enlisted in Somerset county, with the consent of his master, expressed in writing; had on when he went away, a soldier's shirt, vest, and trowsers, and a caster hat which he stole.

The above reward and all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above deserter, and deliver him to any officer of the U. S. army, commanding any detachment, or at any post, or lodge him in any jail in the U. S. and give notice thereof, to the next commanding officer.

R. MARLIN, *Maj. 22d Regt. U. S. Inf'y, Com'g. 9th Rect'g. District.*
Fort Fayette, July 12.

STRAY STEER.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, one mile from Pittsburgh, a dark brown STEER, with a white face, about 2 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN.
June 25, 1813.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having unsettled accounts with the estate of JOSEPH BARNET, late of Pitt township, deceased, are requested to bring them forward to JAMES HORNER, Esq. of said township, who is duly authorised to settle the same.

SARAH BARNET, *Administ'x.*
JOSEPH BARNET, *Administ'r.*
July 5, 1813.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. GROSVENORS SPEECH, ON MR WEBSTER'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Concluded from our last.)

On the 28th of April 1811, the French Tyrant issued his repealing decree—I will read it to the house:

TRANSLATION

PALACE OF ST CLOUD,

APRIL 28, 1811.

NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, *&c. &c.*

On the report of our ministers of foreign relations:

Seeing by a law passed on the 2d of March, 1811, the congress of the U. S. has ordered the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which prohibit, the vessels and merchandize of G B. her colonies and dependencies, from entering into the ports of the United States.

Considering that the said law, is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions consecrated by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to adhere to a system invading the independence of neutaal powers and of their flag;—we have ordered and do Decree as follows:

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitively, and to date from the 1st Nov. last, considered as not existing in regard to American vessels.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

By the Emperor, the minister secretary of State.

(Signed)

THE COUNT DURA.

This decree is in perfect conformity to every act and proceeding of the French government, It fulfilled the promise made by the Duke de Cadore, in his letter of the 5th of August. America, by the proclamation and by the law of March 1811, had *resisted* England; and virtually *declared War against her, she had fulfilled the conditions, presented in that letter, in consideration of which, the repealing decree of France was issued.*—

Whether that decree was issued at the time it bears date, or whether by collusion with Mr. Barlow, it was antidated, is of no importance, in either case it exhibits the true meaning of all the acts of France which preceded it; it proves the falsity of the President's proclamation, the fatal error of the law of March, and demonstrates that the American president was the dupe of the tyrant, that "*he was shuffled into the lead, where national honour and the law, required that he should follow.*"

I have said, if the French repealing decree had been made known to the congress, to the American people, and to England, in the spring of 1811, it would have prevented the present disastrous war—permit me now to prove it. From the date of the President's proclamation, down to the very declaration of War, our government took the ground, that the French Decrees were in truth repealed, by the letter of the Duke de Cadore, on the 5th of August preceding; and upon this basis demanded the revocation of the British orders in council. Britain denying that Cadore's letter was any repeal or modification, demanded the *instrument of repeal* issued by the Emperor, as the only ground on which she would revoke her orders. Neither the French or the American government, pretended that any such *instrument* was in existence, but the latter government deceived by the arts of the arch juggler, *assumed the fact*, and founded thereon *hostile proceedings against England.* If the decree had been published, it would have been impossible, that the vile deception could longer have been cherished by either government, and congress would have been forced by *very shame*, to have retraced their steps, to have resinded the proclamation, to have repealed the law of Mar. and to have placed the country on the same ground, which she occupied in May 1810. A war with England could not then have followed, unless, indeed, the administration had been prepared *openly* to abandon those principles of "*national honour, national independence, national justice,*" and national policy, which they had adopted in the session of *eighteen hundred and eight.*

Yes, sir, even though the British orders had remained unrepealed and unmodified, the publication of that decree would have cut the "Gordian Knot," released this country from the toils of the Tyrant, and have averted, perhaps forever, this unnatural war. But, suppose in this I am mistaken, yet, have we not every reason to believe, that if the French repealing decree had been known to England, she would have modified her orders in council, and continued peace would have been the consequence. Surely it is preposterous to pretend, if those orders had been revoked, that yet, war would have been declared. The *very reverse* is proved, by all the acts of our government. In the message of the president, at the commencement of the war session of congress, the "*orders in council*" constitute the great topic of discussion.

In the correspondence which commenced between Mr. Foster and Mr. Monroe, on the 30th of May 1812, and continued almost daily, down to the very declaration of war, the repeal of the orders in council was the only subject of discussion, and that alone was demanded, as a *sine qua non* to a restoration of a friendly intercourse. Impressment, tho' always a subject of difference between the two nations, had never been by our government, for a moment considered as a sufficient cause of war. Hence in the arrangement with the British minister, Erskine, not one word is said, not a stipulation made on that subject. Hence, in all the correspondence which immediately preceded the war, the subject of impressment is, rarely, if ever mentioned, and hence, in this house, and the senate, the act declaring war, passed upon the sole, but delusive ground, that France had modified or repealed her decrees, and that England refused to revoke or modify her orders. Let me appeal to the members of this house, who voted for the war; would they have dared to have done that deed, upon the subject of impressment alone. I am sure they would not;—I speak not from personal knowledge, I speak from all that preceded, that accompanied and that followed that dreadful measure. The subject of impressment was never swelled into that *hideous form*, it now wears; it never became "*a dog of war,*" until when the orders in council were revoked, and an armistice demanded by England, it was dragged forward to repel the demand, and to justify the administration for "*wading deeper and deeper in blood.*" But, let gentlemen on this floor answer what they will, of this I am certain, the people of this country would never have joined in the quixotic expedition. The cant of "free trade and sailors rights," heard only in the woods of the west, where no *trade* exist, and no *sailors* are to be found, could not have drowned the voice of commerce, of agriculture, of justice and of peace. Let gentlemen on this floor answer what they may, I tell them, they could not they durst not have plunged this nation into war, if the British orders in council had been repealed or modified. But, those orders would have been repealed or modified, if the French decree had not been concealed.

On this subject no doubt can exist.—And never was I more astonished, than when I yesterday heard the hon. gentleman from S. C. (Mr. Calhoun) deny this position. Upon what grounds does he place this denial? First, upon the letters of Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, which preceded the war. Sir, that correspondence I have perused, and a more singular, equivocal, weak and indistinct correspondence I have never seen. It is undeniable, that, in some paragraphs of Foster's letters, abstracted from the residue, something like the position of the hon. gentleman may be found. But, even these abstracted from the rest, are declared by *Mr. Monroe himself, to be equivocal.*—The whole correspondence clearly proves that Mr. Foster never intended to declare, and never did *definitively declare*, that if an authentic instrument repealing the French decrees, so far as they violated the neutral commerce of America, should be produced, England would not revoke her orders in a similar manner. On the contrary, he throughout, disputed even *the partial repeal* of the French decrees; and says the question whether England would revoke as to America, was premature, and could be discussed to no purpose, until America *should produce an authentic instrument of repeal.*

In the last letter which he wrote to Mr. Monroe, only 4 days before the final passage of the act, declaring war, he avers that his preceding letters had been misunderstood, and misconstrued, and finally declares, "I will now say, that I feel entirely authorised to assure you, that if you can at any time, produce a full and unconditional repeal of the French decrees, *as you have a right to demand it in your character of a neutral nation*, and that it be disengaged from any connection with the question concerning our maratime rights, we shall be ready to meet you with a revocation of the orders in council."

However, then, in the course of Mr. Foster's letters, some paragraphs may be selected, which unconnected with what preceded and followed, might prove the position of the hon. gentleman, it is clear to me, that when viewed as a whole, they neither prove or support it. I might demonstrate this, by wading paragraph by paragraph, through the whole correspondence. But, this, I ahall omit, both because the hon. gentleman from S. C. has placed but little reliance upon the letters of Mr. Foster, and because, in truth and in fact, they have but little bearing upon the question. What is the question? If the French repealing decree of April 1811, had been made known to England at its date, would she have revoked her orders as related to America? Mr. Foster's letters can weigh but little, because, at the very time they were writing, that decree was before the English government, and that government *was then deciding the very question.* Of course, and most certainly, we are not to look to the letters of Foster, to decide the question, but to the *acts of the government itself.* The gentleman from S. Carolina, aware of this, has resorted to an act of the government, to the declaration of the Prince Regent, issued the 21st of April, 1812. On that paper he has planted himself. With a violence, and in a manner but little becoming his situation on this floor, and in language both improper and indecorous, he has avowed, that in that paper is contained an express avowal, that ' although France should repeal or modify her decrees, so as that they should cease to violate our neutral commerce, the English government would not repeal or modify its orders in the same manner.

[Here Mr. Bibb, then in the chair, called Mr. G. to order. He said it was disorderly to apply the epithet "indecorous," to any gentleman on that floor—Mr. Calhoun then arose and said, he should say nothing then, but would reply to Mr. G.]

Mr. G.—I have in my opinion described the *language* of the hon. gentleman correctly. I have said no more than I understood the hon. gentleman to admit in his explanation when called to order by a gentleman from N. J. (Mr. Stockton) but I bow to the admonition of the chair.

The hon. gentleman proceeded to affirm, that thereafter, no gentleman on this floor should "dare" to assert the contrary of his position. And he declared that he would prove the man guilty of "falsehood," who should make such an assertion. Sir, he has thus boldly thrown the gauntlet of defiance—I enter the lists and take it up—I do assert that the declaration of the Prince Regent *contains no such avowal.*

Thus, sir, there is a precise issue between that hon. gentleman and myself—I shall patiently await the execution of his threatenings.

That declaration is founded on an official report to the French senate, republishing in the broadest terms, the Berlin and Milan decrees as permanent laws of the empire It expressly denies any partial repeal in favor of America to have been made by France. It states the condition on which the orders in council will be revoked, *not partially, not in favor of America alone*, but in favor of all the world. And states those conditions to be the "express and unconditional repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, by some authentic instrument of the British government."

But in no part of it, is there an intimation, either that the British government will, or will not, revoke or modify its orders, *as to America alone*, in case France shall have repealed or modified her decrees, in favor of *America alone.* Such a case is not touched upon, or alluded to, in the declaration. The gentleman from South-Carolina must therefore abandon his position. He cannot sustain it, by any effort of violence or sophistry.

But, sir, I, in my turn, will put "this question at rest forever."—I will not say what the gentleman from South-Carolina "dare do"—I will not condescend to imitate his example, of violence and threatening, but I will indulge the belief, that neither he, or any other gentleman, shall have one honest doubt remaining. The government of England did immediately, upon *receiving the French repealing decree, and in consequence of that very decree*, revoke their orders in council, so far as they violated the neutral commerce of America.

Does not this fact speak, in the language of demonstration, to the judgment of any man who hears me. If in the spring of 1812, the publication of the French decree did produce the revocation of the orders, would not the publication of the same decree have produced a like revocation in the spring of 1811?—No man of sane mind, and ordinary capacity can doubt it.

But the hon. gentleman has said—even in June 1812, it was not the publication of the French decree, but the clamours of English merchants and mechanics, which produced the revocation. And this, he infers, from the fact, that the French decree was in possession of the English government for 33 days, during all which time the house of commons were discussing the merits of the orders in council, before those orders were revoked.

To the utter confusion of this fanciful hypothesis, I will read an extract from the English order of revocation. The order bears date the 23d of June 1812.

"And whereas the charge des affairs
" of the United States of America, resi-
" dent at this court, did, on the 20th day
" of May last, transmit to lord viscount
" Castlereagh, one of his majesty's prin-
" cipal secretaries of state, a copy of a
" certain instrument then for the first
" time communicated to this court, pur-
" porting to be a decree passed by the
" government of France on the 28th day

"of April, by which the decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitively no longer in force in regard to American vessels."

He then states, that although the "tenor of said instrument" does not satisfy the conditions of his former declaration, yet wishing to re-establish the intercourse between neutral and belligerent nations, he "*therefore* is pleased" to revoke his orders so far as they relate to American vessels and property.

The Prince Regent does here expressly aver, that the conjectures of the hon gentleman are visionary.

He does declare, that his revocation is founded on the French repealing decree. But this cannot be true, says the hon. gentleman, because the Prince Regent received the French repealing decree on the 20th of May, and delayed his revocation until the 23d of June. A few facts will dispose of this captious objection.

Mr. Perceval, the prime minister of England, was assassinated on the 10th of May. The ministry was at once substantially dissolved. The gentleman cannot have forgotten the ministerial interregnum which ensued, and which continued for more than one month—He cannot have forgotten the various negociations of Castlereagh and Liverpool, of Canning and of Wellesley, of Erskine and of Gray, of Grenville, and finally, of Moira. Nor can he but remember, that no ministry was established until after the 14th of June. Is not that gentleman aware, that without a responsible ministry, the constitution of England does not recognize any act of its government, as legal and valid—He must know, that instantly upon the full re-establishment of the ministry, the subject was decided, and the orders in council revoked.

Nor had "the enquiries in the house of commons, or the pressure of the people" any *decisive effect*, in producing that revocation. That *pressure* had long been felt by the people and known to the English government; the loud clamours of the people had long been heard without the slightest effect; nor did the enquiry by the commons produce one *new fact* to influence the revocation. No, sir, there is no reason to doubt the fact, that the receipt of the French decree, produced the revocation of the orders in council on the 23d of June 1812—nor is there any pretence for saying, that *the same cause* would not have produced the same effect on the 23d June 1811. With all these facts before us, is it not as clear as the light of day, that if the repealing decree of France had not been concealed, if at the time of its date it had been made known to Congress, to Britain and to the world, this war would have been averted?

And now, let me appeal to this house and to the people of America, if this decree was communicated to Mr. Russell in April 1811, and by him suppressed, he merits, and shall receive the everlasting execrations of his country. If either by Mr. Russell, or the minister Serrurier, it was communicated to Mr. Monroe, and by him concealed from the executive, is there a niche in the temple of infamy sufficiently infamous for him? But if *by any means* the decree came to the knowledge of the president, and if he, either through a paltry fear of proving his proclamation false, or from any other motive buried it in darkness, and thereby delivered that country, which, by every bond human and divine he was bound to protect, over to all the miseries of an unnecessary and bloody war, what maledictions can suit his conduct; what new and horrible punishment is commensurate with the bloody crime? Sir—the president is old, and the reproaches of man may concern or move him but little; but he must soon appear at the bar of immortal justice. If he has done this deed, how will he stand appalled before accusing spirits of youth, "untimely slain in battle?" How will his soul recoil from those bloody ravages, that wide devastation, that mass of human misery, which his own guilty conduct shall have produced?

Shall I be asked, if I believe the executive has done this guilty deed?—I answer, frankly and sincerely, no—However poorly I may think of the political character and conduct of the executive, I do not believe him capable of a crime of such complicated wickedness; combining all the blackest attributes of official turpitude, murder and treason. But, sir, my belief, or disbelief, has nothing to do with the subject. It is not to satisfy myself alone, that I press this call—I have a more exalted motive—I stand on higher ground—The honor, the purity of my native country is shrouded in darkness.—Sir, national honor is a plant of peculiar growth—it can live and flourish only in the broad blaze of day—cover it with clouds and darkness, it withers and dies. The honor of my country cannot long survive amid the dark and pestilential vapors which hang around it. To disperse those clouds and vapors, to restore it to the genial beams of day, that America, Europe and the world, may again behold it bright and unsullied; to frown contempt on the bloody despot, who has striven to stain and destroy it—these are the objects—these I fondly hope will be the effects of this measure.

Has this house considered the black and hideous aspect which this subject no presents to the American people? Has it reflected that, at this moment, the foul accusation stands before this people and the world, uncontradicted, unexamined, unresented? If it is suffered thus to remain in mystery, its truth will soon be considered as established, and the stain on the American character so deeply fixed, as to defy every effort to wash it away.

Sir, examine for a moment the circumstances of this dark affair—I have said that, from the date of the letter of the Duke of Cadore, from August 5th, 1810, down to the 20th of May, 1812, the British government invariably refused to give credit to that letter, as a repeal or modification of the French decrees. That government declared the letter false and jesuitical, and invariably demanded some authentic instrument of repeal issued by the French government itself. For such an instrument, our ministers in France had importuned the Emperor, always without success, until, on the 10th of May 1812, Mr. Barlow prevailed, and the decree of the 25th of April 1811 was produced.

And here permit me to read a short extract from the letter of Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, bearing date the 12th of May 1812. In this letter is contained an account of the ignominious attack upon the honor of the executive:

"When in the conversation above alluded to, the Duke first produced to me the decree of the 28th of April 1811 —I made no comment on the strange manner in which it had been so long concealed from me, and probably from you. I only asked him if that decree had been published, he said no, but declared that it had been communicated to my predecessor here, and likewise sent to Mr. Serrurier, with orders to communicate it to you. I assured him that it was not among the archives of this legation, that I never before had heard of it," &c.

Had the vile accusation been promptly contradicted, no doubt would, or could have remained, as to the truth or falsehood of the charge. But, by a strange fatality, every act of the executive, and of his ministers and agents, has tended strongly to confirm its truth. Did Mr. Barlow contradict it? No; he simply declared, that he "never before had heard" of the decree—Has Mr. Russell, the predecessor of M. Barlow, ever publicly denied it? No; he has been well contented, that his honor should remain stigmatized by the black accusation.

And what has been the conduct of the Executive? The session of congress in which the war was delared, did not terminate until the 6th of July. Mr. Barlow received the decree on the 10th of May preceding. Of course, unless there was uncommon delay, it must have been received by the Executive while congress was in session. Why was it concealed from them? Was it feared that, even then, if convinced of the perfidy of France, the falsehood of the proclamation and the error of all their own acts founded on that proclamation, they would provide a remedy for all their errors, and prevent the War? Was it feared that, even then, the banquet of blood might be refused to the guests, whose knives were sharpened and whose appetites were importunate for the barbarous feast? Locked up in the bosom of the Executive, it did remain, until congress again met, in the succeeding November. Then surely the foul accusation was communicated to the Representatives of the people;—then surely, the feelings of wounded honor, of indignant innocence, smarting under false imputation of guilt, burst forth in tones of denial, reproach, and resentment? I feel degraded, as an American, when I am forced to answer, NO. Still the infamous imputation is concealed from the American people; from the representatives of the people, the peculiar guardians of their interests and their honor. And never until on the fourth of March, the very last day, and almost the last hour of the session, was it dragged from its concealment, by a resolution of this house.

Even then, not a word of denial, not a whisper of innocence, not a murmur of resentment is heard, if the subject is permitted to rest in its present mystery, by every rule of evidence and of common sense, what must be the inference?——What the decision of the world upon the conduct of the President? *Guilty, Guilty*, will be the universal verdict, and not a man will exist without this nation——who will doubt the justice of the verdict.

We are asked, if the "infamous duke of Bassano," the author of the charge is competent to excite a suspicion against our Executive? Mr. Speaker, this minister is the official organ of the Emperor; he occupies the same office as did the Duke of Cadore, when he wrote the famous letter of August 5th 1810. The Executive then recognized the act of the minister as the act of the government.—

By what article of logic shall he now be permitted, when his own character is involved, to escape the rule which he then established?

In this condition, is this dark subject now placed: The *foul accusation* has been made, officially made, by the government of France. By every motive of policy, of honor, of truth, the Executive was bound to stamp falsehood on the infamous charge, and indignantly to hurl it back upon the Imperial Calumniator.—This honorable and virtuous course he has not pursued. Let us now, as the guardians of American truth and honor, *demand* it at his hands.

But a member from Tennessee (Mr. Rhea) has justified the President in not denying the accusation, or resenting the insult. It might, he has told us, obstruct our negociations and injure our interest in France, in other words, the Tyrant might resent our attempts to vindicate our honor.

Mr. Speaker, have we arrived at that degenerate age of our republic, when a Representative of the people dare advance such slavish doctrines on this floor? What, sir, will you truckle to France to obtain justice? Will you, like the crouching spaniel, patiently endure the whips and scorns of an outrageous Tyrant, lest he should frown upon you?

O my country? If such is truly your degraded condition, mock the world no more with your vain boasts of freedom! If, to avoid the resentment and injustice of a tyrant, you must smile at insult, and become familiar with dishonor, tear in atoms your instrument of independence, strike the proud Eagle from your escutcheon and blot from your history the names of *Warren, Montgomery & Washington!* No sir, no! I never will believe until I hear it from his own lips, that any President of this high minded people, has dared to dishonor his country upon motives and principles like this. Mr. Speaker, there was a time, when our executive was not so slow to announce and to resent an insult offered to him and his ministers. I allude to the famous "insult" offered by the British minister Jackson. That "insult," as it was called, at the very worst, consisted in a reflection on the honor and veracity of the Secretary of State. And how was it then received and treated, no consideration of consequences was then permitted, then the honor of the government must be vindicated, although at the hazard of national prosperity, happiness and peace. A flame was kindled in the cabinet, which continued to blaze, until the whole nation became hot with indignation and fury.—What then was the conduct of this house and of congress? They too, caught the epidemic fury, joint resolutions were passed, solemnly pledging themselves to the American people, and to the world, to stand by and support the Executive government, "to call into action the whole force of the nation, to repel such insults, and to assert and maintain the rights, the honor and the interests of the U. States."

What a mighty spirit of honor and indignation is here exhibited against a British minister, upon whom, *by implication*, an intention to insult the honor of the executive, had been fastened——Now mark the astonishing, the inglorious contrast, an injury, compared with which, the petty offence of the British minister, changes its character and becomes applause, has been offered to our Executive by the mushroom despot of France. How has it been received by the Cabinet? In silence, in poor mean spirited license, nay, every effort has been made, to cover it from the American people, and to conceal it from the world. For more than one year, the Executive has thus borne the basest insult, which was ever offered to an independent people. In the mean time, what has been the conduct of this house and of congress? Whether astonished at the tame endurance of the President, or resolved to share with him the disgrace, I know not, they too have been silent,

No blustering resolutions have appeared, no expression of resentment, and even now, when the minority forced by the inertness of the majority, have stepped forward, resolved to present the subject in its naked truth, and to call on the executive to wipe the dishonor from his own character, and to vindicate the purity of this republic, how are they met?—Every covert obstruction is thrown in their way, and although the majority shrink from open resistance to this honorable course, yet no effort is left untried, to render it futile and unavailing. Mr. Speaker, do insults and injuries change their nature, with the change of persons who inflict them? Is an English insult one thing, and a French insult a different thing? Is the one attrocious, and to be resisted and resented "with the whole force of this nation," and is the other innocent and to be borne with patience & submission.

When a British minister "insinuates an insult" is this government to kindle a conflagration through the nation, threatening to consume not only him, but our own happiness and peace; and is the same government to bare its back to the "scorpion lash" of a French despot, to receive with composure and silent submission, the palpable calumnies, the barefaced insults of his mushroom ministers?

Let gentlemen examine well the ground on which they are treading?

There are thousands and hundreds of thousands of this people, who do believe that your councils are contaminated by the influence, and guided by the hand of France. For a series of years, they have beheld, the hand of the despot in our affairs. They have seen, or they think they have seen, their government the unresisting dupe of French intrigue, the tame object of French insult and injury. If it so please you, call these men tories; call them the friends of England; call them the victims of delusion; call them what you will, still, until you "can rail their judgements from their minds," or until your councils change, such will continue their honest belief. By rejecting these resolutions, you fix their opinions forever. If they are deluded, you establish their delusion beyond the possibility of removal. On the other hand, if you pass these resolutions, and if in consequence thereof, the president shall dissolve the darkness, shall step forth to the public pure and unspotted; if he shall evince, that he has felt, and acted as it became the chief of a high minded and free people; if he has repelled and resented the base imputation, happy, beyond measure, happy will be the consequences of this proceeding. On my conscience, I believe it will go farther to destroy all suspicion of French influence, it will go farther to restore confidence to the Executive than any other mean which could have been selected.

NEW-YORK, *July* 12.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the schr. Whig, captain Penrice, in 44 days from Bourdeaux, with a valuable cargo. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of the Paris papers to the 21st of may from which the following articles were translated,

We learn verbally, by this arrival, it was reported in Bourdeaux, that negociations were opened between the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, for a peace and that great rejoicing had taken place in Bordeaux, in consequence of the signal victories achieved by the French over the allied army.

Situation of the French Army on the morning of the 14th of May—Translated from the Journal of Paris of the 21st of May

The Army of the Elbe has been desolved and the two armies of the Elbe and of the Main, are now united.

The Duke of Beiling was, on the evening of the 13th, at Wittemberg.

The Prince of Moskwa, left Torgua for Lukau

Count Lauriston marched from Torgan upon Dobrilugk.

Count Bertrand was at Kœninsbruck.

The Duke of Tarento, with the 11th corps, was encamped at Bichofswerda & Bantzen. He had vigorously pursued the enemy on the 11th and 12th. Gen Miloradowitch, with an after guard of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, on the 12th wished to hold the possessions of Fischbach, of Capellenburgh and that of Bischofswerda, which caused three successive battles, in which our troops conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity. The division of Carpenter, distinguished itself in the attack on the right. The enemy was turned in his positions, and foiled at all points; one of the columns cut off. We made 500 prisoners. He had more than 1500 men killed and wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps made a discharge of 2000 shot in this combat.

The wreck of the Prussian Army, commanded by the King in person, which had passed at Meissin, directed their course by Kœningsbruck, to Bantzen, to join the Russian army.

The corps of the Duke of Reggio, passed the Bridge of Dresden yesterday at noon.

The Emperor has revived the corps of cavalry and of "*beaux cuirassiers*" of gen Latour Mauburg.

It is said the Russians have advised the Prussians to burn Berlin and Potsdam and to lay waste all Prussia. They have begun already to set the example, and have burnt the little city Bischofswerda—The King of Saxony dined the 13th with the Emperor. The Secoud division of young guards, commanded by gen Binois, is expected to-morrow at Dresden.

On Sunday, the 23d, the empress will go in state to the Metropolitan Church, where will be sung Te Deum, in consequence of the victory gained by the Emperor and King, over the Russian and Prussian army, in the plain of Lutzen. At 6 in the morning a discharge of artillery will announce the ceremony. In the evening the Thuilleries and public edifices will be illuminated.

DRESDEN, *May* 12.

It is believed the Russians are retiring to the Oder. It is probable the French army will be soon on the Vistula.

PRAYNE, *May* 8.

We were many days in doubt of the result of the sanguinary conflict in the environs of Leipsic, yesterday evening we heard that the allied armies were in full retreat, and that they had evacuated Dresden. We are ignorant of the cause of such retreat. The account published by the Russians at Dresden, mention advantages gained, or manifest contradiction to the precipate retreat of the allied armies a retreat which expose to great danger, the cities of Hamburgh and Berlin.——Many private letters state the loss of the Prussians in the battle of the 2d to be immense.

FROM FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from Portland to the keeper of the Exchange Coffee House, dated July 6, 1813.

"The schooner Thistle, Capt. Crowell, 39 days from Bordeaux, has just anchored in our harbour, and brings French papers containing an account of a battle having been fought on the 2d of May, between the French and the allied armies commanded by Alexander and the king of Prussia in person. The account is official, and dated at the French headquarters, near Leipsic, where the battle was fought. It states that about 10,000 French were taken or killed; and supposes that from 25,000 to 30,000 of the allied army were killed or taken prisoners. This account is long, and given in the usual Bonapattean style, and of co not so much confidence can be placed in its correctness. It is considered that the contest was by no means decisive, altho' Napoleon says he had routed the allied army, and was a league and a half in advance; and that the victory would have been more brilliant had his army all been on the ground; as he observes that his numbers were greatly inferior to the allied forces, and that he had rather chose not to pursue, that the enemy might be *spared!* The emperor states that the allied army consisted of about 250,000.—The account was transmitted to the empress, who published it in an official paper dated the 8th of May.

The emperor is very particular in his account of the situation of the generals commanding the different divisions, &c. This statement is given from once hearing the paper read, and I believe is substantially correct.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The recent arrivals from France and England, have furnished us much interesting intelligence. The campaign in Germany has been opened by a bloody battle of no very decisive character. The Russians who remained in possession of the field of battle, has since deemed it prudent to retire behind the Elbe. The French have advanced as the allies have retrogaded. The head-quarters of Bonaparte were at Dresden at the last dates, and most of the divisions of his army had passed to the right bank of the river.—There had been several affairs at posts since the battle of the 2d, but no general engagement as late as the 12th of May. The Russian army of the west, under Barclay de Tolly estimated at 100,000 effective men, was advancing towards the seat of war. The king of Poland had ordered a levy *en masse* in his dominions. This is a sufficient evidence of his sincerity in the cause he has espoused. To counterbalance this, however, the king of Saxony had again taken an active part in favour of the French. His troops at Tragau had united with the grand army. It was understood that Austria would declare on the 24th of May, what course she would adopt in regard to the present contest. A strong hope was entertained in England that she would, at least, take neutral ground. The Swedes had sent a considerable body of troops into Pomerania. The last division of 5000, sailed from Gottenburg on the 18th of May.—The Danes were in Hamburgh and its vicinity, to the number of 14,000. It was expected that they would be permitted to retain possession of that territory during the war. Some misunderstanding had grown up between Sweden and Denmark, in consequence of the ambitious designs upon Norway. It was feared that it might eventuate in open hostilities.

Dantzic still held out on the 1st of May, the day when its surrender was announced in London. It would seem, too, that Golgau has not yet fallen.

The sailing of our ministers to Russia was known in England. The Courier, a distinguished ministerial print, expresses its surprise at the precipitancy of our government, and thinks that the proposition will be peremptorily rejected. No late news had been received from Spain or Portugal.

The above is an outline of the information contained in the London papers from the 12th to the 27th of May.

WASHINGTON CITY, *July* 16.

Yesterday morning, soon after daylight, several expresses reached this city announcing that the British squadron, or a part of it, was in our waters, forty or fifty miles from this place, and menaced an attack on this city or some neighbouring town.

Orders were forthwith issued by the proper authority for the assemblage of our military forces, and by 10 o'clock all the regulars encamped in the neighbourhood, and nearly all the volunteer companies of the city and Georgetown were on the march for Fort Warburton and its vicinity. In about three hours, near 300 men were under arms. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed; not a man shrunk from the combat which appeared to offer itself.

The Secretary of War went down in person; Colonel Monroe (the Secretary of State) and many gentlemen not attached to any military corps, have gone down as volunteers All business ceased, not in consequence of the magnitude of the alarm, but because so great a proportion of our citizens had left the city. We hope this place may not be the destination of the British force; but, if it be, we are confident they will meet with defeat and disgrace. We scarcely regret the occasion, as it has afforded so honorable a testimony to the spirit of our people. We shall in our next be able either to remove or confirm the apprehensions of our readers for this place, by ascertaining the destination of the squadron.

July 17.

None of the troops which went down the river have returned, and others went down this morning. On the Alexandria side too, all is vigilance and activity.

The latest news we have heard from the enemy left five sail off Laidler's ferry, about seventy miles by water from this place. We are not apprehensive of an attack; but perhaps, under circumstances, it is well to remain prepared.

The Secretary of the Navy, who, with his usual attention to his duty, went down to Warburton, on the first alarm

Thursday, and that night slept on board the Adams, returned yesterday morning after having arranged the erection of a battery at the water's edge, near the fort, to mount nine heavy cannon, to be manned by the seamen under the command of lieut. Wadsworth.

We heard yesterday nothing of our military movements, nor are we able at present to state the corps which have gone down. In a future paper we shall be more particular.

BALTIMORE, *July* 15.

By a gentleman just from Annapolis we are informed, that a *look-out* boat, which had been down the bay, returned to Annapolis last evening, and gave notice of the approach of the British fleet. Our informant conversed with the captain of the look-out boat, who stated, that he saw distinctly seven sail, three of them appeared to be 74's and one a schooner. One of their barges was within a mile and an half of the boat. When he last saw them, they were above the mouth of the Potomac.

The answer of the Executive to the Resolution of the House of Representatives respecting the time, place, manner, &c. of the first communication to this government of the decrees purporting to be a definitive repeal of the French decrees of Berlin and Milan, was yesterday transmitted to the House of Representatives in the form of a report from the Secretary of State on the 12th inst.

The report embraces the following facts, stated in distinct and unequivocal terms: That the first intelligence which this government received of the French decree of the 28th April, 1811, was communicated by Mr Barlow, in a letter bearing date of the 12th May 1812, which was received by this department on the 13th of July following: that the first intimation to Mr. Barlow of the existence of that decree, as appears by his communications, was given by the Duke of Bassano, in an informal conference on some day between the 1st and 10th of May, 1812, and that the official communication of it to Mr. Barlow was made on the 10th of that month at his request: that Mr. Barlow transmitted a copy of that decree and of the Duke of Bassano's letter, announcing it, to Mr. Russell, in a letter of May 11th, in which he also informs Mr Russell, that the Duke of Bassano had stated that the decrees had been duly communicated to him: that Mr Russell replied in a letter to Mr. Barlow of the 29th May, that his first knowledge of the decree was derived from his letter, and that he has repeatedly stated the same to this government.

The Secretary of State reports also that no communication of the decree of the 28th April, 1811, was ever made to this government by the minister of France or other person, than as above stated, and that no explanation of the cause of its not having been communicated to this government and published at the time of its date, was ever made to this government, or so far as it is informed to the representatives or agents of the U. States in Europe. The Minister of France has been asked to explain the cause of a proceeding apparently so extraordinary and exceptionable, who replied that his first intelligence of that decree was received by the Wasp, in a letter from the Duke of Bassano of May 10th 1812, in which he expressed his surprize excited by Mr. Barlow's communication, that a prior letter of May 1811, in which he had transmitted a copy of the Decree had not been received.

Mr. Secretary Monroe, after this enters into an examination of the actual state of our foreign relations, and then thus concludes.

" It was anticipated by some, that a declaration of war against Great Britain would force the U. States into a close connection with her adversary, much to their disadvantage. The Secretary of State thinks it proper to remark, that nothing is more remote from the fact. The discrimination in favor of France, according to law, in consequence of her acceptance of the proposition made equally to both powers, produced a difference between them in that special case, but in that only. The war with England was declared without any concert or communication with the French government; it has produced no connection between the U. States and France, or any understanding as to the prosecution, continuance or termination. The ostensable relation between the two countries, is the true and only one. The United states have just claims on France for spoilation on their commerce on the high seas, and in the ports of France, and their late minister was and their present one is, instructed to demand reparation for these injuries, and to press it with the energy due to the justice of their claims and to the character of the United States.

ERIE, *July* 16.

Captain O. H. Perry, the naval commander at this station, has lately received information of seamen being on their way destined for their little fleet. As soon as they arrive it is supposed that Capt Perry will co-operate with General Harrison, whose forces are rapidly concentrating at the head-quarters of the N. W. army. No doubt can now be entertained of a speedy and happy termination of the N. W. Campaign. A considerable force of Indians (at least 2000) are represented to be at Malden. Information has been lately received that the British will have their new ship ready for the lake in about 10 days. We understand she will carry 24 heavy guns.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *July* 23, 1813.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

We hear with peculiar pleasure, that the celebrated Mr. Ogilvie, who is on his rout to the Eastward intends occupying the *Rostrum*, during his short stay in this place. The admiration which this Orator has excited throughout the U. S is a sufficient pledge that his efforts cannot fail of delighting the intelligent people of Pittsburgh. Mr. O's subjects of discourse are well adapted to entertain, and instruct; his style of eloquence is bold, animating, and fully sustained by force of argument and elegance of diction. So rich a repast is seldom to be met with, and will we hope, not be slighted by the most fastidious taste.

THE ROSTRUM.

NEARLY three years have elapsed since Mr. OGILVIE delivered the first series of his orations in the principal cities of the U. States.

During the greater part of this interval, his leisure has been appropriated to the revision of his former orations, and to the composition of a new series. His conviction of the dignity and utility of the design he has undertaken is strengthened by deliberate reflection and confirmed by extensive experience.

During the period which he has recently devoted to revision of the past, and preparation for the future, his exertions have corresponded with his conviction—nor has he been unmindful of the flattering attention with which so many respectable persons of both sexes, and of all denominations, not only in the principal cities, but in many of the smaller towns of the northern and southern and western states—have witnessed his former exhibitions on the rostrum

With the frankness that becomes a man who has identified the pursuit of personal happiness and distinction with the promotion of objects extensively useful to society, confesses that in reviewing the first series of his orations, he has detected defects and blemishes, of which he is ashamed:—These he has assiduously endeavored to correct;—how far he has succeeded must be left to the judgement of intelligent persons who may witness his future exhibitions.

Having accomplished the object of his temporary seclusion in the western country, he is now returning to the eastern states, for the purpose of resuming the execution of his design, with more systematic preparation, and on a more extended scale.

In the progress of his slow and circuitous rout, he has arrived in Pittsburgh, and previous to his departure, will deliver (by permission) in the upper room of the Court House, three of his orations: The first will be delivered on Monday evening: the second on Wednesday evening, and the Third on Friday evening: The subjects of these orations &c. will be made known through the medium of a card, which will be circulated.

July 22, 1813.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Erie to his friend in this town, dated July 19, 1813. received by the express post on Wednesday last.

" Our town is all bustle—five of the enemy's vessels are now within one mile of the town, and appear to be full of men What their intention is it is impossible to say.—Should they attempt a landing, I fear much our militia, from the want of discipline, will make a poor fight.—Commodore Perry has not men sufficient to man one brig."

Nothing new from the Head-Quarters of General Harrison, by the Cleaveland express.

British attack on Black Rock, Repulsed.

On Sunday morning last, just before day light, cols. Bishop and Warren with about 250 of the 41st 49th and King's regiments, crossed the Niagara below Squaw Island, and marched far above the Navy yard before any alarm was given. The detached militia at Black Rock, being surprised, retreated up the beach, & left the enemy in the undisturbed possession of the village, who immediately burned the sailors barracks and block house at the navy yard, and barracks at the great battery; they then proceeded to the batteries, dismounted and spiked 3 twelve pounders, and took away three field pieces and 1 twelve pounder; and also took from the beach and store house a quantity of whiskey, salt, flour, pork, &c. but to what amount is not known, while part of them were engaged in disposing of the public property, the remainder went thro' the village, entering many houses, but we have not ascertained that they committed any outrage on private property. Messrs Joseph Sill, A Stanard, and Seelly and J. Caskey were taken across the river. Major Adams at the moment of retreat dispatched an express to Buffalo: a party of his men came to Buffalo, the remainder left the beach and made the road leading from Buffalo to Black Rock and took post near the road. When the express arrived at Buffalo, Capt Cummings of the regular army, with 100 infantry & dragoons marched for the Rock perceiving, however, that the enemy was advantageously posted at the upper battery, with a superior force, very prudently returned to Buffalo. Capt. Bull had now collected his company which was considerably augmented by the volunteers.

From the first moment of the alarm, Gen. Porter left Black Rock for Buffalo and was actively employed in arrangeing the subsequent operations, and encourageing volunteers. The alarm came to the neighborhood of Major Miller's and Judge Granger's early, and in a short time 30 or 40 volunteers came from the plains. About 20 or 30 Indians, which were stationed at Judge Granger's came down; all the forces formed a junction, within about one mile from the enemy; Gen. Porter with one hundred militia under Major Adams took the left, the regulars and Buffalo Volunteers the centre, and capt Wm. Hull, with about 30 volunteers from the plains, and 30 Indians under Farmers Brother, formed the right

It was expected that the enemy had posted two field pieces at the barracks to rake the road; And it being, therefore, imprudent to advance the centre until the enemy were forced from their position, the right and left moved on the enemy's flanks, the left commenced the attack, which was quickly seconded and ably supported by the right? the right being pretty well concealed, they suffered but little from the enemy's fire. After a contest of 15 or 20 minutes, the enemy left his position at the barracks, and by the time the centre began to move, at the sound of the bugle he retreated precipitately with the utmost disorder and confusion, to the beach, at the lower store house, and embarked in several of our boats and pulled for the opposite shore: all the boats except the last, it is believed got off without injury, but the hindmost boat was much exposed to our fire, and from the appearance of the boat the crew must have been nearly all killed or wounded.

The British lost 8 killed on the field 5 wounded, besides those killed and wounded in the boat. We took 15 prisoners, who were to pass on to Batavia. Capt Saunders of the 49th regiment was mortally wounded, whilst stepping into the boat: he was taken to Gen. Porter's where he now lies. He states that Col. Bishop was badly wounded and carried into the boat; and says, also, that several killed and wounded, were carried into the boats. Our loss three killed and 5 wounded, and probably a few militia taken prisoners. The killed were Jonathan Thompson of Caladonia, Sargeant Hartman of Riga, and Joseph Wright of Black Rock. Nearly half of the drafted Militia (as Maj. Adams informs us) have gone home: those who remained did their duty like soldiers. Young King & another Indian were wounded.

The Indians behaved well. They committed no act of violence or cruelty.—They fought because they were friends to the U. States, and because their own possessions, which are very valuable, were in danger of invasion They are opposed to crossing the river to fight, but are ready to meet the enemy at the threshold in defence of the country that protects them.

Maj. King was at Black Rock over night and was present and assisted in the action.

It is now more than a year since the declaration of war, and this is the first attempt of the enemy to invade B. Rock; and considering the repulse he has met with, it will certainly not redound to his credit, when his force was composed of veteran troops who have seen service; and ours consisting of militia and new recruits who had very few of them been in an engagement before.

The next attack of the enemy will probably be made at some other point, some pains ought to be taken to give them a suitable reception.

During the whole day, the roads leading to Buffalo were filled with volunteers, from the towns.

Since the above was in type we have been informed, that the enemy took a quantity of goods from Sill's store, and from buildings which was deserted plunder was taken.

200 *regulars have just arrived in boats from Erie, and are, as we understand to be stationed at Black Rock.*

On Thursday afternoon last, our picket guard at fort George was attacked by the British and driven in, a part of two regiments immediately passed out and after a short contest routed the enemy. On our part there was 15 or 20 killed, wounded and taken—the loss of the British was somewhat larger. The above information we had from a gentleman who was at Fort George when the affair took place.

The sickness at Fort George, we learn has much abated. Gen. Dearborn has we believe, almost entirely recovered his health.

The British have appeared in some force at Queenston.

On Wednesday the army made their appearance opposite Black Rock; a party of the detached militia stationed at B. Rock were acros the river when the British came up. The militia made good their retreat. On Thursday night the enemy crossed the Niagara at the head of Grand Island, and took off one or more citizens, and some booty—They pursued several Waggons, and drove the waggoners into the woods and took the waggons harness covering &c.

They entered several private houses, but we understand they took no plunder.

From the Buffalo Gazette Extra.
Tuesday evening, July 13.

Major Cyrenius Chapin and his company, have safely arrived at Fort Niagara. It appears that a British guard under command of a Lieutenant, were taking Chapin's corps to Kingston in boats—the Major conceived a plan of escaping by rising upon the guard and making them prisoners, which was most gallantly executed, probably in the afternoon of yesterday. The Major arrived at Niagara this morning, after rowing desperately all night, and fortunately escaping some of the enemy's boats which gave him chace.

THE PRESS.

A free Press conducted with ability, firmness, decorum and impartiality, may be regarded as the chaste nurse of genuine liberty; but a press stained with falsehood, imposture, detraction, and personal slander, resembles a contaminated prostitute, whose touch is pollution, and whose offspring bears the foul marks of the parents ignominy.

TUCKER.

PIANO FORTE.

For Sale, a very fine toned

Piano Forte.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. July 20, 1813.

A BLACK MARE,

BROKE into my inclosure about 3 weeks ago. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Rd. BISHOP,
near Mr. Reed's Ferry, 4 miles up the Allegheny river.
17th July, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of alias venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 10th day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. being court week, all the right, title and interest in and to certain lots of ground, marked and numbered in the general draft of the town of Pittsburgh, No. 160 and 161, situate on Front Street, adjoining lots of the heirs of James Fleming, Thomas Collins, Esq. and the heirs of Conrad Winebiddle; taken in execution as the property of David Duncan, deceased, in the hands of Margaret Duncan, executrix, Abm. Kirkpatrick and Geo. Wallace, executors, at the suit of D. Steele and to be sold by me,

HENRY BAIRD, *D'py Sh'ff.*
June 22.

HACKNEY COACH.

THE subscriber has provided himself with an elegant Carriage, Harness, &c. complete, with good Horses and a careful Driver, for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him, and which he will hire on moderate terms.

Horses will be taken in at Livery as usual; and, after the 20th inst. the price will be reduced to two dollars per week.

JOHN LATSHAW.
Pittsburgh. July 14, 1813.

WANTED,

A WET Nurse of a respectable character, to whom generous wages will be given. She is to live in the family where she is wanted. Enquire of the Printer July 13, 1813.

GLASS BLOWING.

WANTED immediately, two or three sober steady LADS, from 14 to 16 years of age, as Apprentices to the above business. Apply at our Manufactory on the south side of the Monongahela, opposite Wood Street.

TREVOR & ENCELL.
Pittsburgh, July 13, 1813.

☞ Cash given for POT and PEARL ASHES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
1st, July, 1813.

THE President and Managers of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company have this day declared a dividend of four and an half per cent. on the stock of said Company paid in agreeably to the articles of Association, which will be paid to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, any time after the 15th instant.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Chief Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD,

The unexpired time of a

Negro Boy,

an indented servant. Enquire at this Office. July 14, 1813.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder.* A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

Vinegar wanted.

A LIBERAL price in Cash will be given for a quantity of good VINEGAR. Apply to JAMES S. STEVENSON, at the White Lead Factory, near the Garrison.

Pittsburgh, July 2, 1813. tf

FOR SALE,
A quantity of
MUSKRAT SKINS.

Enquire of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Street, near Bathrick's Ferry, Pittsburgh. ABRAHAM WATKINS.
July 14, 1813.

Hamilton & Brown,

ARE about erecting an extensive BREWERY in this Town, and by the first of November next will have it in complete operation, and be enabled to supply those who may call on them, with bottled ALE and PORTER, and PORTER, STRONG and DRAFT BEER, in barrels and smaller quantities, of a superior quality

They wish to purchase a quantity of BARLEY, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid from this date, at their Brewery in Liberty Street, near Market Street.

Pittsburgh, July 6, 1813.

Flour for Exportation.

THOSE who may want a quantity of *Fresh* Flour for the Orleans market, can be supplied at a short notice.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,
July 7, 1813.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM
PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,
PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy

Camhaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel.

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges—tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written kuring the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality wholesale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

The Subscriber offers f r Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

In the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

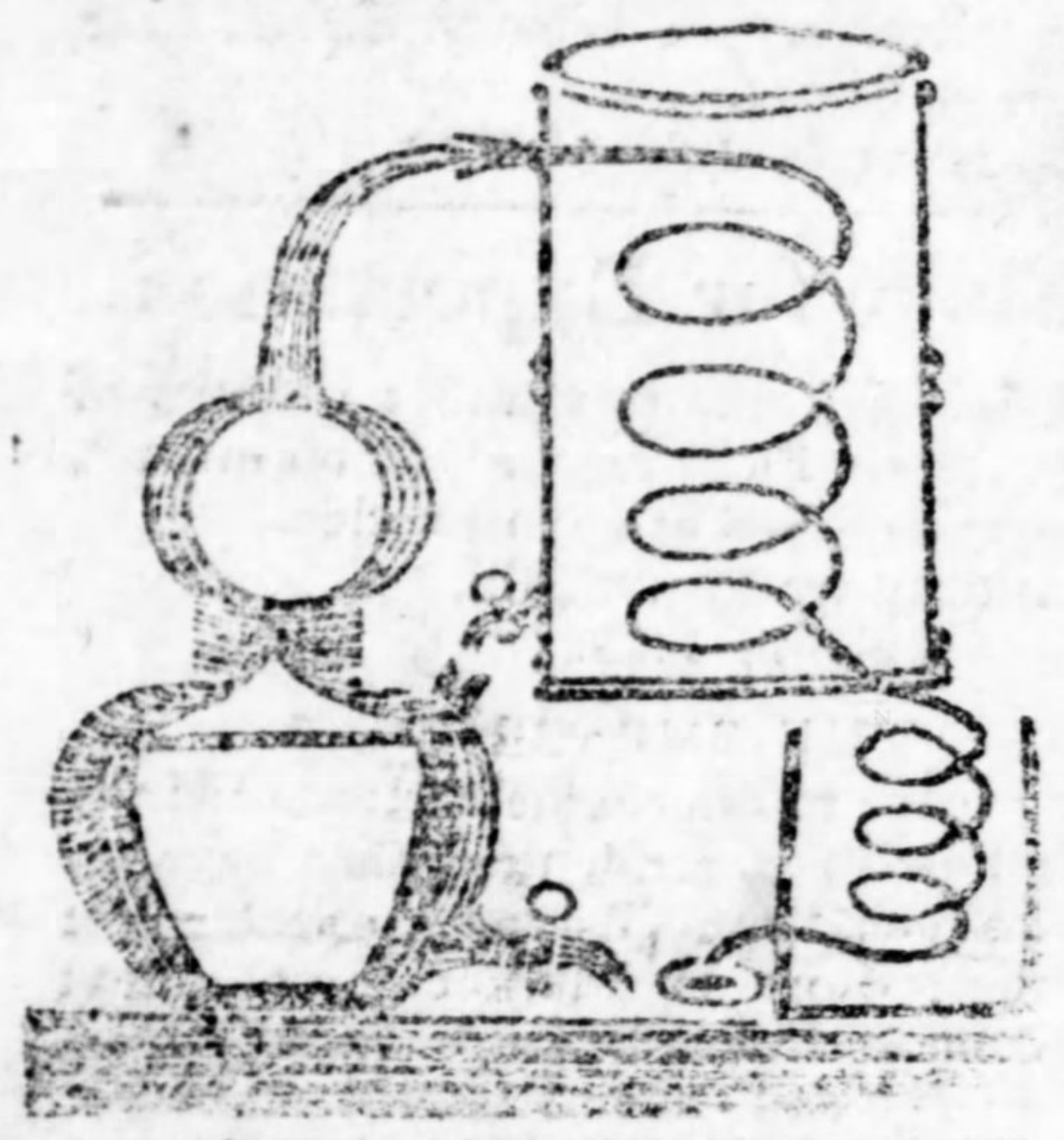
4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geaugo county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermilion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable. CHARLES SHALER.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.

Copper by the sheet.

Tin by the box.

Sheet iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812. tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 8 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelinople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES SHARON, late of New Sewickly township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have demands against said estate are require to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscriber.

JOHN WAY, *Executor*

Ohio township, Allegheny county, June 23, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh suppy of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has beep found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz ——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone. Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

J. P. & J W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds*. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1809.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same that for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and thro' the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus alternate thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for four days with intervals of abatement until my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent couch, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period, I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass.) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

JOHN McDONALD

Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to

W. R. DICKINSON.

Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples. The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine a ords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*

BOSLER & Co.

Who have constantly for Sale,

HAMILTON's

Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	
Lowness of spirits,	
Loss of appetite,	Indigestion,
Impurity of the blood,	Melancholy,
	Gout in the stomach,
Hysteric affections,	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses,	Relaxations, &c &c.

ITCH CURED

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No. 56, Maiden Lane New-York.*

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.

A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the

PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.

They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.

They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.

From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.

They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.

The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly beneficial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.

They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.

GEO: EVANS,

MAHLON ROGERS,

MARK STACKHOUSE,

LUTHER STEVENS.

Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND LOAF SUGAR

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and offer on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea

7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.

30 blls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.

40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several courts of common pleas composing the fifth District in Pennsylvania, and Justice of the court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery in said district, and John M'Dowel and Francis M'Clure, Esquires Associate Judges of the same Courts in the County of Allegheny, dated the 10th day of April and to me directed, for holding a Court Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, *on the second* Monday of August next.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitons and examinations & other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the Jail of Allegheny County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given at Pittsburgh the 28th day of June 1813.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, *Sheriff*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 4th of May last, from Pittsburgh, a Negro Woman named GRACE, about 26 years of age, scarred on each arm from the elbows, and on the backs of her hands, occasioned by a burn. A reward of *Thirty Dollars*, will be paid if she is apprehended within 30 miles of Pittsburgh, and if a greater distance from that place *Fifty Dollars* will be given, on delivering her to the subscriber living in Bracken county, Ken. or into the jail of Pittsburgh, Penn.

LEVI HOUSTON.

June 30, 1813.

Conveyances, Bonds and

every Instrument of Writing drawn, on the shortest notice, at the Office of the subscriber in Water Street.

JOHN H. CHAPLIN,

Attorney at Law.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1813.